



યેતિવેન્નસમ્પંડાગીયાણે ઉદ્ધ
 ગાથેમચમ્પનં ઇતિપુતતુ ઇંતેયા
 ઉલ્લઘ્ઘનંલપાપાઠીય પાણમસ
 નંતનધીએતમેલ્લયથે યતાન્નસમ્પ
 ડાગીયાણેજસરુદ્ધેનિનંચલ્લે ચન્નં
 ઈનંઉરમસનંમ્પીઠનંઈતેવીજ્ઞમ

MORGAN,
Простор.

PARAS. 95, and 6, of do. do. dated 3d November
1815.
PARAS. 118. of do. do. to Bengal dated 16th April
1817.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Kennedy to be Lieut. Colonel, vice East deceased.—23d August 1817.

cessary to limit the period for taking such Memorials into consideration, has been pleased to determine, that none shall be attended to, that shall not have

been preferred within two months after the General Orders have reached the corps to which officers so appealing may belong.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to intimate to the army, that the arrangements for the Cavalry are not to be considered finally determined upon, and that branch of the service will be subject to such modifications as may be found expedient hereafter.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

We were preparing to deliver the Bombay Calendar to our friends this day, but finding that the augmentation of the army by the formation of an Eleventh regiment in General Orders, we have delayed putting the sheets together for a day or two, in order to introduce a few supplemental pages containing the latest military alterations. The Calendar will be ready for delivery early next week. It has been our anxious endeavor to render it as correct and as useful as possible. The table of coins &c. have been revised and corrected; the last regulations and tariff of duties at the Customs are introduced, with other matter swelling the calendar this year 30 additional pages; an index, civil, marine, and military is also added. We hope therefore that the advance in the price will be considered only a fair compensation for the additional matter.

CORRESPONDENTS

A correspondent wishes to know if any of the numerous readers of the Courier can furnish or point out any good account of the neighbouring islands Henny and Kenerly.

To
The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER,
Sir,

Your correspondent Anon has left Bombay but previous to his departure, he gave me charge of his portfolio, containing notes on which his observations regarding the prices of Europe articles in India were founded; and with full liberty to make what use of them I thought proper. But we are now told, that the matter treated of in his letter is one, in which nobody has any concern but the shopkeepers. That Anon should attend to his own duties and not trouble himself with the charges, at which his wants are supplied. That he would not be much richer or poorer, at the end of the year on being charged a few rupees more for a hat, a pair of boots, a knife or a book, than these articles cost in England, or than he knew they were worth. I thank your correspondent on behalf of Anon for these hints, and agree with him that, if he individually wanted only one or two of these articles in the course of the year, it would matter not what the price was; but when to his own wants, are added those of a wife and a large family, I believe it will be admitted, that the rates, at which their wants are in the aggregate supplied, become a matter of some consideration to a person on a moderate income.

It may be doubtful whether any real benefit may arise from Anon's remarks, and indeed we are pretty plainly told, that none will, even if he were to write an hundred philippics. You will admit however with me, Mr. Editor, that it has already been attended with some advantages. The replies, which it has drawn forth, have filled near seven columns of your paper, which is some advantage during a scarcity of news;—and, though I cannot say much for the first, the latter I must admit to be, with a few exceptions, a more correct and able composition than the public are often favored with. It is the production of a scholar and a gentleman; and although he has indignantly spurned at the compliment intended by Anon, I have no doubt with great sincerity, for some part of the profession, I believe him to be more entitled to the compliment, than your correspondent who takes it so readily to himself. He has garnished however his letter with so many Latin quotations, that for some time I thought I was reading a defence against an attack on the constitution of Great Britain, instead of an attack on the shopkeepers. The prices of such articles as beer, hams, cheese, and perhaps of the Irish potatoes also, had they reached Bombay in good order. But why such an attack for anger? Anon's letter is admitted to be the most reasonable, delicate, gentlemanly and sensible production that has appeared on the subject. If it be worthy of such a character, there could be no secret intention to vilify or assassinate. Such I am confident was never Anon's intention. He or I have as much right to argue on the causes, which may affect the markets in India, as on the rise and fall of stocks in England. He may not be so well versed in political economy, as your correspondent and subscriber, whose arguments may in consequence have excited conviction to your readers' un-

derstandings, though they have failed in doing so to mine. But do not charge him in an angry moment with barbarous intentions. We are assured that "Europe articles of almost every description are as cheap in the market just now, as they ever can be" and under this pleasing consolation it is unnecessary to prolong the discussion. Certain it is, you will never again hear from me on the subject, and probably neither from Anon.

The term "unconscionable" seems to have given great offence. This was applied to the price of books. I see among Anon's memoranda, a book, which is always sold in England for 5 shillings, and by the fashionable booksellers even, charged for in this country in plain boards at 10 rupees. I leave your readers to judge if the term was misapplied. The charge cannot be admitted to be singular nor accidental. The prices of books are in fact a prohibition on their sale.

One of your correspondents exclaims in the innocence of his heart "Emolument I say nothing about, as God knows, it is little and bears no comparison to the losses we are daily exposed to."—A word to the wise, and I have done. If his losses so greatly counterbalance his gains—I would recommend him to shut up shop and return to England, where, if I mistake not, he will nevertheless be able to enjoy the comforts of his native country, in much greater affluence and independence, than either Anon or myself, though probably he not labored in the country so long as either of us by many years.

He has my best wishes for a long enjoyment of those comforts, wherever he may be.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N E M O.

COLABA,
20th January 1818.



A royal salute was fired on Thursday last on the receipt of official despatches announcing the important intelligence, that a treaty of peace had been concluded with His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar. Altho we know that a continuation of hostilities with this Prince would have added to the glory which the British army has acquired, yet we cannot help congratulating our readers on the early removal of one great obstacle to the accomplishment of the original and important object of the present war—the peaceful security of our territories and those of our allies from the predatory incursions of a horde of barbarous robbers.

No official copy of this treaty has, we are informed, reached this presidency, but from what we have been able to learn, it is highly favorable to the British interests, altho we doubt not but that his highness Mulhar Rao Holkar will equally experience its beneficial effects in that increasing prosperity of his dominions which peace and protection always cause; and of which the territories of our late ally the Peishwa afforded such a striking example, before this ill advised Prince so rashly made us his enemies by his base attack on us. The following we believe are the principal stipulations of the treaty.

The British government guarantees the security of the dominions of Mulhar Rao Holkar against any state or freebooters, and engages to extend the same protection to them as to its own territories. His Highness renounces all claims on territories guaranteed to the Nawaub Ameer Khawn by our late engagement with him, the terms of which engagement His Highness confirms. The pargunnahs, rented by the Kotah Rajah, are ceded to that chief in perpetuity. His Highness also cedes to the British government all claims of tribute and revenue on the Rajpoot princes of Oudepoor, Jypoor, Joudpoor, Kotah, Bondee, Harowtee, &c. He renounces all right and title to any territories within or north of the Boundee hills; and cedes to the British government all territories and claims within and south of the Sutpourah range of hills, including the fort of Seindwah with a glacis of 2000 yards, the whole

of Candeish, and Amber and Ellora with all other territories intermixed with those of the Nizam and Peishwa. An adequate British force is to be maintained by the British, either at Rampoorah or Meindpoora, at whichever his highness may reside. The Company to arbitrate all differences between the Maharajah and other states; and his highness engages not to enter into any connexion with other states, except with the knowledge and consent of a British minister who is to reside at his highness's court. Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge all his superfluous troops, to keep no larger force than his revenues will afford, and to detain a body of not less than 3000 horse to co-operate with the British forces. A Jaghire is granted to Nawaub Ghaffoor Khan and his heirs, on condition of his keeping, independent of his Sebundeas &c., a body of 600 select horse. The treaty to have effect from its date. The supremacy of the Peishwa, and his heirs for ever, over the Maharajah, is destroyed by this treaty dated Mudoosier 6th January.

The following are the General orders issued by His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop after the battle at Mahidpoor, which has led to such happy results.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan
Camp at Maudpoor.—December 22d 1817.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop Bart. commander in chief of the army of the Deccan, congratulates the troops under his personal command upon the glorious and important result of the action fought yesterday with the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar.

The expectations which his Excellency had formed of the gallantry, zeal and discipline of this army were if possible more than realized, and while his Excellency witnessed with the highest feelings of admiration the zeal of the officers and troops, he had no less reason to be proudly gratified with their personal steadiness & exemplary discipline under a most destructive and well directed fire from near 70 pieces of cannon.

The intrepidity and courage of the troops cannot be better described than in the simple fact, that in less than two hours after the arrival of the head of the column at the ford of the Sopra, where the enemy had taken post, the passage of the river was effected, the enemy completely driven from their numerous artillery, and every gun left in our possession.

The conduct of the light artillery brigade under Captain Reedyerd, covered by the rocket troops, was such only as the Commander in chief expected; but his Excellency could not fail to be particularly struck by the admirable coolness and steadiness with which the battery passed the river and took up its position within point blank shot of the enemy's guns; and to its well directed fire and promptitude in opening, too much praise cannot be given. His Excellency regrets that this valuable corps should unavoidably have sustained so severe a cannonade, by which at one time the whole of its guns were disabled.

The charge of the 1st and 2d brigades of cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Russell and Major Lushington, consisting of the detachment of H. M. 22d dragoons under Captain Vernon, the 3d light cavalry under Lieut. Clubby, the 4th light cavalry under Lieut. Maquay, and the 8th light cavalry under Captain Martin, flanked by the Mysore Silladar horse under Captain James Grant, was most judiciously timed and admirably executed.

The steadiness of the foot artillery battery under Lieutenant Bennett was highly conspicuous, and the well chosen position it occupied to cover the troops crossing the river, and to enfilade the enemy's artillery, was highly creditable.

The advance of the light brigade under Major Bowen gave every possible effect in driving off the enemy's horse and skirmishers from the bank of the river, when the army was crossing to form; and left in the mind of the Commander in chief the most lasting impression of the undaunted courage and unquestionable utility of those valuable corps.

The order and regularity with which this brigade moved forward to attack the left of the enemy's batteries has impressed the Commander in chief with the highest sentiments of admiration, and his Excellency must here notice the undaunted gallantry with which the charge was made under the conduct and direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S.; in which decisive blow, the rapid courage and animating zeal of the flank companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots under the command of Captain Holcote, the Madras European regiment under Major Andrews, the rifle corps under Major Snow,

1st battalion 3d regiment of Palamcotta light infantry under Major Knowles, and the 1st battalion 16th regiment of Trichinopoly light infantry under Captain Coffly were so nobly and eminently displayed.

The Commander in chief cannot omit to notice in the most favorable terms the 1st battalion 14th regiment N. I. under Major Smith, which supported the attack with the most ardent zeal and steadiness.

The advance of the 2d brigade under Lieutenant Colonel McDowall, to turn the right of the enemy's position, was conducted with the utmost steadiness and discipline by the 2d battalion 6th regiment N. I. under Major Moodie, and the Russell brigade in the service of his Highness the Nizam under Captain Hare.

The conduct of the corps of pioneers under Captain M'Craith was highly meritorious and essentially useful.

The general conduct of the whole of the artillery under the able direction of Major Noble C. B. reflects the highest credit upon that officer, to whom the thanks and praise of the Commander in chief are particularly due upon this occasion.

The Commander in chief would be desirous, were it possible within the limits of a General Order, to enumerate the names of every individual to whom some pecuniary favorable opportunity may have been afforded of performing some distinct instance of eminent service, but where such essential important services have been rendered by the combined valor and discipline of the whole, he feels it his duty to offer to all, his grateful sense of their display of those qualities, in which every individual will equally participate.

The Commander in chief would not feel himself justified were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgements to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S. for the important assistance he derived throughout the day, from that officer's experience, judgment, and personal exertions, in conducting the assault upon the left of the enemy's line; in like manner to Lieutenant Colonel R. Scott and A. McDowall commanding the 1st and 2d brigades of infantry of the line. To Lieutenant Colonel Russell commanding 1st cavalry brigade, to Major Bowen commanding light infantry brigade, and to Major Knowles who succeeded to that brigade on Major Bowen being wounded, to Major Lushington commanding 2d cavalry brigade, to Major Noble C. B. commanding the artillery, the Commander in chief's acknowledgements & thanks are due; as likewise to Major Smith commanding the 1st battalion 14th regiment N. I.

Major Andrews comd. M. E. R.
" Moodie, 2d Batt. 6th Regt. N. I.
" Jones, 2d Batt. 14th Ditto.
" Snow, Rifle Corps.
Capt. Grant, Contingent of the Allies.
" Coffly, 1st Batt. 16th Regt. N. I.
" Walker, 1st Batt. 3d Ditto.
" Reedyerd, Horse Artillery.
" Vernon, Squadron H. M. 22d Drag.
" Hulme, Flank Companies R. S.
" M'Craith, 1st Batt. of Pioneers.
" Martin, 8th Regt. Light Cavalry.
Lieut. Bennett, Foot Artillery.
" Maquay, 4th Regt. Light Cavalry.
" Clubby, 3d Ditto Ditto.
Capt. Hare, Russell Brigade.
" Leride, 1st Batt. Russell Brigade.
Lieuts. Currie, 2d Batt. Ditto Ditto.
" Sotheby, Artillery Ditto Ditto.

to the officers of the general staff, Lieutenant Colonel Conway and Blacker, Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals, and Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Commissary General, respectively, to Lieutenant Colonel McGregor Murray, and the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master Generals of his Majesty's troops, and the other officers of the general staff, also to the officers of his personal staff, the Commander in chief's obligations for their important services during the action fought yesterday, can never be effaced from his memory.

The Commander in Chief also requests that Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, who was immediately attached to his person throughout the action, will accept his earnest thanks for the services he rendered to him on the occasion.

The Commander in chief cannot conclude this order without expressing to the army the deep regret he feels, that the glorious and decisive victory they have to boast, has cost their country and the service, the lives of so many gallant officers and soldiers.

The names of Lieutenant Coleman, Madras European regiment, Lieutenant Macleod H. M. R. S. and Lieutenant Glew 1st battalion 3d or P. L. I. and the brave soldiers who so gallantly fell in action, will long be remembered by his Excellency and the army with mingled feelings of pride and regret; and his Excellency anxiously trusts that the wounded officers and men will soon be restored to the exercise of their professional duties and the enjoyment of their health, to which event the Commander in chief looks with the more

(Continued after the Poetry.)

ON THE TAJE.

WHAT ventures pen can dare to trace
Thy virgin beauty, purest work of art!
Could even Scott's inspired Muse impart
Thy modelled excellence in form and grace?
Weak the attempts of him who tries
In desultory verse to eulogize
Thy matchless pile! Nor painting's magic aid,
Tho' all the masters of the art divine,
Their varied talents should at once combine
To stamp thee, thus array'd
In simple elegance, that ne'er can fade,
Could make thee in thy full perfection shine.

Oh! have I dwelt upon the glowing lay
Which gave Melrose by moon-light softness view'd,
And fancied that I there admiring stood,
Tasting thy enchantment which its scenes convey,
And hoped, and wished that such a pen might trace
Some portion of the Taj's peerless grace:
Such power he owns in his unstudied line,
The mind's eye grasps the imagery divine,
Nor reck's it that, excluded from the view
The subject lives in form and color true—
Yet still that bard, in scenes descriptive bold,
Might tremble could he Agni's dunes behold;
The Abbey's airy beauties would decay
And own a thousand charms more precious far than they.

Great work of man, the Taje unrival'd stands,
Unlike all other structures of his hands,
Proportion so exact shines thro' the whole,
That with delight it strikes the wondering soul;
Nor can our vision rest
Long on the beautiful pile;
It roves, but to beguile
Our wilder'd senses by each charm imprest,
Now sweeps along the dome,
Form'd by the nicest rules
Of architectural schools,
In beauty's swelling and uneven line;
Then does it anxious roam
To other objects scarcely less divine;
And often seeks to fix its ardent gaze
Where such a crowd of wondrous sights amaze.

In graceful shape the Minars rise,
Touching the vaulted skies;
And yet so light, so delicate their form,
'T would seem the blustering of a storm,
Nay even Zephyr's gentlest sighs
Might with its breath the fragile work deform;
They seem the structure of the fairy train,
The lab'ring of Titania's brain,
Wrought with such art that man might vainly try
So fine a carving with so gross an eye;
Then in an instant by some magic pow'r
Transformed into a lofty marble tower, (1)
The snowy fabric rears its front on high,
With dazzling lustre in the azure sky;
Nor contrast needs to show its glittering hue,
Enough for that Heaven's pale ethereal blue. (2)

The fairy pile is seen to rise
From the deep f-l-l-g-e, pointing to the skies,
A matchless lust'rous pearl I ween
Embraced by the emerald, sparkling green, (3)
Rich in a thousand tints that play
Amidst the sun's meridian ray.
In vivid hue the mango shines
Like studded gems on every bough,
And golden clusters of the vines
Peep from the trellice low; (4)
While every gentle breeze that blows,
Breathes the sweet perfume of the rose; (5)
Sparkling aloft in chrysal show'rs
The countless fountains play,
And as they meet the sunny ray
Partake each bright prismatic hue,
Soft as the spangling of the dew
On Spring's enchanting flow'rs. (6)

Said I 'twas magic that this fabric rear'd,
That in a moment bade its turrets rise—
Such were my thoughts when first its charms appear'd,
And such repeated vision testifies; (7)
Nor can I now the illusive dream deny,
For none can view the Taje with undelighted eye!

(1) They are exactly like the most beautiful carved
ivory chessmen.
(2) When the spectator looks at the Taje in the
cloudless sky, it is so brilliantly white that the pale
blue of Heaven appears from the contrast quite dark.
It relieves even from the whitest clouds.
(3) This is an oriental simile—a Poet of the East
(I do not know his name) compared the Taje to a
pearl set in emeralds.
(4) In the garden there are fruit trees of every kind,
particularly mangoes and grapes, besides every produc-
tion of China and many of England, such as apples and
pears.
(5) The rose plantations are very extensive and when
in full bloom it requires no poetic fancy to furnish
this image.
(6) Between the gateway and the building there is
a row of fountains which when in motion, and the sun
reflecting on the water, appear like one line of crystal
show'rs.
(7) It is impossible to look at the Taje and fancy it the
work of human hands.

ENIGMA, SAID TO BE THE PRODUCTION OF
LORD BYRON.

'Twas in heaven pronounced, it was muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell,
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed.
'Twas to be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the fight's ring, and heard in the thunder
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
It assists at his birth, and attends him in death,
Presides over his happiness, honor and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth,
In the cups of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir,
It beguies every hope, every wish it must bound,
It plays with the hermit, with monarchs is crown'd.
Without it the soldier and seaman may roam,
But woe to the wretch that dispells it from home,
In the whispers of conscience 'tis sure to be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned,
'Twill soften the heart, and 'twill deaf to the ear,
It will make it acutely and constantly hear,
But in short—let it rest like a delicate flower,
On, breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

(Continued from the third Page)

confidence from the zeal, ability and humane
attention of Mr. Superintending Surgeon An-
nesby and the officers of the Medical Staff,
to whom, and the superintending care of their
commanding officers, His Excellency confides
them.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesby will
accept the Commander in chief's best ac-
knowledgements for the able arrangements he
has made and the prompt assistance he afford-
ed to the wounded.

Extra batta to be issued immediately to all
the European troops in camp, on the occasion
of the victory gained over the army of Mul-
har Row Holkar by the divisions of the army
of the Deckan, under his Excellency the Com-
mander in chief's personal command, and a
Zecafut of one rupee per man to be immedi-
ately drawn on abstract from the Pay-
master by officers commanding corps and de-
tachments, for each fighting man, European
and native.

Returns from Officers commanding bri-
gades and detachments, of the killed, wounded,
and missing in the action of yesterday, as
also of colors, trophies and prisoners taken
from the enemy, must be sent to the Adju-
tant General immediately: the Commandant
of Artillery will also send in a return of
ordnance and military stores captured.

(Signed) H. O. BRIEN,
A. A. General.

During the last week we have received
Calcutta papers to the 11th and Madras
papers to the 27th December. The for-
mer contain the English news taken from
the Isle of France Gazette, to the 14th
July; the latter additional intelligence
which is furnished by these papers will be
found in our subsequent columns. The
pretender to the Kandyan throne had not
been apprehended at the date of the last
account from Ceylon; we have given an
interesting extract from the Ceylon Ga-
zette of the 6th December respecting some
of the late events in that Island.

In our former accounts of the glorious
fight at Corygaum, mention was made
of a medical officer in addition to Assis-
tant Surgeon Wingate; but we never
could ascertain his name. We have now
much pleasure in finding from General
Smith's elegant orders, published in a
following part of this paper, that the gen-
tleman alluded to was Assistant Surgeon
Wyldie of the Madras establishment, and
that he escaped unhurt.

We have heard the action of Cory-
gaum spoken of by high authority as one
of the most brilliant affairs achieved by
any army; in which the European and
Native soldiers displayed the most no-
ble devotion and most romantic bravery,
under the pressure of thirst and hunger
almost beyond human endurance.

We have obtained, through a private
channel, a copy of Captain Staunton's
very modest report of this heroic action;
and we have great pleasure of submit-
ting it to our readers, confident that a
perusal of it will be highly gratifying to
them.

TO
Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON,
Commanding, &c. Seroor.

SIR,
I have the honor to report that, in con-
formity to your instructions, I marched
from Seroor at half past 8 P. M. on the
31st December in command of the fol-
lowing detachment, 2d, 1st regiment a-
bout 500, two six pounders, and about
250 auxiliary horse under Lieutenant
Swanston. Having proceeded on my way
towards Poona, as far as Corygaum, by
10 A. M. on the 1st January my fur-
ther progress was arrested by the appear-
ance (according to information then ob-
tained) of the Paishwa, with a very large
army, supposed to be about 20,000 horse,
and 8000 infantry, with 2 heavy guns:
the whole formed on the opposite side
of the river Beemah ready to attack us.
I continued my march till I reached the
village of Corygaum in which I deter-
mined to make a stand, and accordingly

took post, selecting commanding situa-
tions for our two guns. The enemy
perceiving my intention sent 3 different
bodies of Arabs, consisting of about 1,000
each, under cover of their guns, and sup-
ported by large bodies of horse for the
same purpose, and, I am sorry to say,
from their superior information of the
nature of the village, succeeded in getting
hold of its strongest post, and from which
I was unable to dislodge them during the
day. We continued incessantly engag-
ed till 9 P. M. when we finally repulsed
them.

At day break on the morning of the
2d, we took possession of the post the ene-
my had occupied the day before, but
they did not attempt to molest us. On
the evening of the 2d, despairing of be-
ing able to make my way good to Poona,
and my men having been 48 hours with-
out food, and no prospect of procuring
any in the deserted village we had taken
post in, I determined upon the attempt
to retreat; and having collected the whole
of the wounded, secured the two guns,
and one tumbrel for moving, I com-
menced my retreat at 7 P. M. being un-
der the necessity of destroying one em-
pty tumbrel, and leaving the camp equi-
page. Under this explanation I trust I
shall be deemed justified in the steps I
have taken. Our loss has been heavy
indeed, but not more so than might nat-
urally be expected in a struggle like
this, and is as follows: Killed, Lieutenant
Chisholm, Artillery, Assistant Surgeon
Wingate, 2d, 1st Regt. N. I.: Wounded,
Lieut. Pattinson 2d, 1st; dangerously
wounded.

Lieut. Connellon, } badly, but not dan-
Lieut. Swanston, } gerously.
50 men killed 2d Bat. 1st Regiment.
12 do. do. Artillery.

62 killed, auxiliary horse not included.
105 men wounded 2d Bat. 1st Regt.
8 do. Artillery.

113 wounded. Total 175 men, auxil-
ary horse not included.

In concluding this report I beg to as-
sure you, that it is utterly impossible for
me to do justice to the merits and ex-
ertions of the European officers, Native
commissioned, non-commissioned offi-
cers, and privates, that I had the honor
and good fortune to command on this
trying occasion.

I have &c.
(Signed) F. F. STAUNTON,
Captain 1st N. I.

SEROOR,
3d January 1818.
We also insert the Orders issued by
General Smith.

Division Orders by Brigadier General
Smith C. B.

Camp near Seroor, 7th January 1818.
The commanding officer having received
the official accounts of an attack made by the
Paishwa's army on a small detachment com-
manded by Captain Staunton of the 2d bat.
1st regiment Bombay native infantry at the
village of Corygaum, has great satisfaction in
publishing the particulars for general informa-
tion, and in holding it up to the force as one
of the most brilliant examples of gallantry and
perseverance recorded in our Indian annals.

This detachment consisting of a detail of
Madras artillery and two six pounders, 1st B.
N. I. about 600 strong, and about 300 auxil-
ary horse, the whole under Captain Staunton,
marched from Seroor for Poona at 8 p. m.
on the 31st December, and reached the
heights overlooking Corygaum about 10 o'clock
in the forenoon, 1st January, from whence
the whole of the Paishwa's army, estimated at
20,000 horse and several thousand infantry,
were discovered in the plain south of the Be-
ma river. Captain Staunton immediately moved
upon the village of Corygaum with the in-
tention of occupying it, and had scarcely suc-
ceeded in reaching it with his detachment,
when he was attacked in the most determined
manner by three divisions of the Paishwa's
choicest infantry, supported by immense bod-
ies of horse & the fire of two pieces of artillery,
the enemy's troops were stimulated to their

utmost exertions by the presence of the Paish-
wa on a distant height, attended by the
principal Mahrattah Chiefs, who flattered his
Highness with the prospect of witnessing the
destruction of this gallant handful of British
troops.

The enemy obtained immediate possession
of the strongest posts of the village, from which
it was found impossible to dislodge them, and
possession of the remaining part was most ob-
stinately contested from noon till 9 p. m., dur-
ing which time almost every pagoda and
house had been repeatedly taken and retaken
and one of the guns at one time was in pos-
session of the enemy.

Towards the close of the evening, the de-
tachment was placed in the most trying situa-
tion, at this period nearly the whole of the
artillery men were killed or wounded and about
one third of the Infantry and auxiliary horse.
The exertions which the European officers had
been called upon to make in leading their men
to frequent charges with the bayonet had di-
minished their numbers. Lieut. Chisholm of
the artillery and Mr. assistant Surgeon Win-
gate 2-1 were killed, and Lieutenants Swan-
ston, Pattinson and Connellon were wounded,
leaving only Captain Staunton, and Lieute-
nant Jones and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wyldie
nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the
remaining part of the detachment, who were
nearly frantic from the want of water, & the
almost unparalleled exertions they had made
throughout the day without any sort of refresh-
ment after a fatiguing march of twenty eight
miles.

Under cover of the night they were en-
abled to procure a supply of water, and at 9
p. m. the enemy were forced to abandon the
village after sustaining an immense loss in
killed and wounded.

The British character was nobly supported
throughout the whole of this arduous contest,
by the European officers, and a small detail of
Madras artillery.

The Medical officers also led on the sepoys
to charges with the bayonet, the nature of the
contest not admitting of their attending to
their professional duties; and in such a strug-
gle, the presence of a single European was
of the utmost consequence, and seemed to
inspire the native soldiers with the usual con-
fidence of success.

At day light on the 2d, the enemy were
still in sight but did not renew the attack, altho'
it prevented the troops, whose ammunition
was nearly expended, from procuring any
supply of provisions.

Captain Staunton however made prepara-
tions for moving according to circumstances;
and the manner in which that officer availed
himself of the few resources which remained
to him after such a conflict, to prosecute his
march and bring away the numerous wound-
ed of his detachment, is highly praise worthy.

The detachment moved during the night
of the 2d upon Seroor, which they reached
at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 3d, hav-
ing had no refreshment from the 31st Dec-
ember.

Captain Staunton brought in nearly the
whole of the wounded, and both the guns and
colors of the regiment, which the enemy had
vainly hoped to present as trophies to the
Paishwa.

In concluding these details, the command-
ing officer begs to offer to Captain Staunton
and the whole of the European and native
commissioned and non-commissioned officers
and privates engaged at Corygaum, his best
thanks for their noble exertions, and exem-
plary patience under every species of privation,
which he will not fail to bring to the notice
of Government and his Excellency the Com-
mander in chief.

The commanding officer deems it proper
to record the names of the officers engaged
in this brilliant affair.

Madras Artillery Lieut. Chisholm, Killed.
Assistant Surgeon Wyldie.
2-1 Captain Staunton Commanding Detachment.
Lieut. and Adjutant Pattinson, wounded; since
dead.
Lieut. Connellon, wounded.
Lieut. Jones 10 Regt. doing duty 2-1.
Assistant Surgeon Wingate, Killed.
Auxiliary Horse, Lieut. Swanston Madras Establish-
ment, wounded.

We have the pleasure of stating that
the hill-fort of Kernullah, an excessively
strong place, has been taken by the troops
under the command of Colonel Prother;
and we are happy to say without any
casualties on our side. The fort is situated

(Continued in the Supplement.)



SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

on the remarkable hill so well known by the name of Funnell hill. We believe that the official accounts of the proceedings before it have not yet been received. The firing at Kernullah was distinctly heard at Bombay.

We understand that 500 rank and file of His Majesty's 89th regiment will be properly proportioned of officers may be daily expected at Bombay from Quilon.

A morning paper of July states 'The accouchement of the amiable Princess Charlotte of Cobourg is expected to take place in October next, an event that cannot fail to give the highest gratification to the nation.'

By a private letter from the Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan dated the 29th of Dec. it appears that the Bhye was murdered on the 19th. She had been previously used to confinement; and at a council held by Roshun Beg commanding the battalions, Ghuffu Khan, Meer Khan's connection and agent, and Roshun Khan commanding the Hindustanee horse, it was determined to put her to death. She was accordingly taken down to the bed of river, and in the most public manner beheaded. Several quarrels took place between this date and the battle, but Roshun's Beg's influence predominated. The battle was fought, his Battalion was overpowered, himself wounded, and his influence is no more. The force having moved from Mehedoor, and a blessed move it was, the air was absolutely tainted with the stench of the dead bodies of friend and foe, bullocks and horses. The Pindaries are most of them to the northwest of us, Kareem Khan has had most of his baggage and family taken by Colonel Adams, and has crossed the Chumbul a few marches to the N. W. of us.

We hear that the treaty with Mulhar Row Hekar was executed at Mundseer on the 7th of January, and that the Pindaries had all moved to the northward of that place, and a several divisions had advanced to the quarter where they had all assembled, we are in daily expectation of hearing of their complete extinction.

The Governor General was to the S. W. of Gwalior on the 7th of January.

Colonel Boless was at the top of the little Boor Ghaut, with the park of artillery, from Seeroor, on the 8th instant.

The Paishwa is reported to have gone in the direction of Meritch. General Pritzler had in the night come up with a part of the Paishwa's troops near Sattara, killed and wounded about 60 of the enemy, and took thirty horses and six prisoners.

Captain Fitzgerald has reached Nagpore on his way to this Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his journey by the way of Surz to England. He may be expected here in the first week of February.

[Bombay Gazette.]

ARRIVALS.—Capt. in Gravenor, 10th Regt. Lieut. G. R. Lyons, Artillery. Lieut. Thos. Cussans, Madras est. Asst. Surgeon G. A. Stuart, Artillery. Cadet F. T. Fennell, Eur. Regt. Captain Maw, Eur. Regt. **DEPARTURES.**—Asst. Surgeon A. Pollock, Pindars. Lieut. E. Walker, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. Lieut. G. Melville, 1st Regt. L. C. Doctor Kennedy. Lieut. Wilkins, 1st Light Cavalry.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 16, H. C.'s Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominice, from Severndroog. Brig Pathenbury, Nacquadah Mira Hooson, from Calicut. 19, Ship Julia, Nacquadah Huson Dawood, from Penang.

20, Grab Ship Shaw Allum, Capt. J. J. Denham, from Calcutta. French Ship Estafette, Commander Plassiard, from Bordeaux.

Passengers per Julia. Mrs. Preen, Captain Preen and family. **Passengers per Shaw Allum.** Mrs. Capon, Captain Capon and one child, Doctor Stuart, H. E. S., Mr. Fletcher.

Passengers per Estafette. F. T. Fennell, Cadet, Chas. Hovsen, from Columbo. **DEPARTURES.**—Jan. 16, Brig Dragon, Captain T. Brady, to Madras. 18, Ship Lord Sidmouth, Captain William Gunner, to London. H. C.'s Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominice, to Bancoote.

Passengers by the Lord Sidmouth. Major and Mrs. Drew, two children, Miss Gordon, Master Lugin, Capt. and Mrs. Goodger, one child, Captain and Mrs. Debnan, five children, Doctor Tawse, Captain Watkins H. C. Marine, Conductor Malysan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 22, Ship General Brown, Capt. F. Kilpatrick, from Coringa. 24, Ship Dick, Capt. W. Harrison, from Port Jackson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 6, Ship General Palmer, M. O'Brien, from China. Ship Acton, J. Mackey, from Isle of France. Ship Diana, W. Rutter, from Portsmouth, 17th July. Brig Haldane, R. Allan, from Annalaboo. French ship L'Ocean, T. Deville, from Isle of France. 7, Ship Cumbrin, J. Brodie, from Newcastle 24th May, and Teneriffe 9th July.

Ship Helen, D. Robertson, from Rangoon. 8, Brig Ganges, D. Stewart, from ditto. Ship Anna Robertson, A. McFarlane, from Greenock 30th June and Port Louis.

Lord Hungerford, J. Barclay, from London 27th June, and Cape of Good Hope 8th October. Ship Emperor Alexander, J. A. Butler, from London 20th July, and Madras 22nd August. 9, Brig Mentor, J. Nutting, from Batavia and Malacca. Dutch Schooner Endeavour, H. J. Miller, from Batavia, and Malacca.

Passengers per Acton. Capt. Pickergill, Capt. J. Knott. **Per General Palmer.** FROM CALCUTTA. Capt. H. Warburton, H. M.'s 24th, Lieut. Young, Lt. N., Mr. J. Laffr.

FROM MALACCA. Miss J. Bragg, Miss E. Bragg, Master J. William son, Mr. J. Williamson.

Per Diana. Mrs. Susannah Wiltshire, Miss White, Miss Wiltshire, Miss Ann Wiltshire, Master Wiltshire. Lieut. John Charles Bliss Parke, 1st Bat. 25th Regt. B. N. I.

Per Cumbrin. Mr. William Duff, Asst. Surgeon. **Per Anna Robertson.** FROM ENGLAND. Mrs. Margaret Dow, Lieut. Archibald Dow, 19th Regt. N. I., Mr. Edward Pagland, Free-mariner.

FROM THE ISLE OF FRANCE. A. E. Macdonnell, Esq. Mad. C. S.—Captain Degraes, 8th Mad. N. I.—Lieut. Campbell, Ben. H. A.—Lieut. Reynolds, 2d Ben. N. I.—Mr. John Gray, Surgeon, Body Guard.

Per Lord Hungerford. Mrs. Napier, widow of Captain Napier, who died at the Cape. Mrs. Hare, Mrs. J. Sneyde, Mrs. L. Blackmore, Miss C. Finch, Capt. T. Hare, 21st Drag. Capt. H. Sneyde, 1st N. C.—Mr. Charles Holloway, Mr. W. Baruard, Free Merchants.—Mr. Thomas McSherry, Cadet.—Mr. An hony Durrett, Shipwright.—Mr. Charles Arrow, Mr. O. B. Williams, Mr. J. S. Falconer, Free-mariners.—Mr. James Martin, Asst. Surgeon, Bombay Est.

Mr. Peter Butler, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. David Bowen, Mr. C. Hare, Miss C. Hare.

DEPARTURES.—December 2, Ship Stephen Lushington, W. Chivers, for Cape and London. 3, Brig Madras Packet, W. Mahon, for Manilla. Schooner Emma, A. Roy, for Penang and the Eastward.

5, Brig Bridgewater, W. T. Jones, for Bombay. 7, Ship Brothers, R. Stamp, for London. Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt, C. Graham, for England.

Ditto Ship Streatham, J. Dale, for ditto.

Correct List of Passengers, proceeding to Europe and to the Cape of Good Hope. By the *Streamant*, Captain John Dale.

TO EUROPE. Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Major Ludlow, William Parker, Esq. a C. S.—Capt. Charles Russell, 21st N. I.—Lieut. Cameron, of H. M. 24th.—Mr. Asst. Surgeon H. P. Saunders.—Mr. Peter Arnold Torckler.—Mr. Robert Ely.—Children: Masters Robert Hampton, Samuel Hampton, Edmund Ludlow, Edmund Nugent Croft. Misses Marianne Hampton, Eliza Ludlow, Maria Ludlow, Julia Ludlow, Lucy Parker.

28 Invalids and limited service men of the H. C.'s S. **TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** Mrs. Watson. Edward Watson, Esq. a C. S. Children: Master Edward Dayot Watson, and Miss Margaret Armstrong Watson.

By the William Pitt, Charles Graham. **TO EUROPE.** Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Mitchell. The Honorable Archibald Seton, Esq.—The Honorable W. Rodney, a C. S.—Capt. Hill, H. M.'s 14th. Mr. W. Hall, of the Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.—Children: Masters John Edmund Burton; Murray William Mathews; C. Oldham; Thomas Wishart Mitchell; Thomas Clement Browne; Charles Steer; William Brooke, Misses C. M. Templeton; Charlotte Phillip; Harriet Brooke; Sophia Brooke; Jane Wynne; Elizabeth Mary Ann Wood; Sophia Ann Mary Wood; Mary Sarah Steer.

48 Invalids and limited service men of H. M.'s Regt. **TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** Mrs. Morrison.—David Morrison, Esq. a C. S.—Capt. E. B. Higgins, 25th R. of N. I.—Children: Masters John Morrison and William Morrison.

By the *Hyperion*, Captain William Lashly.

TO EUROPE. Mr. N. Moore, late Lieut. 17th R. of N. I.—Mr. Thomas King.—Mr. James McPherson.—Master John Edward Le Page.

By the *Jane*, Captain Thomas Maughan.

TO EUROPE. Miss Sophia Maughan. **By the True Briton**, Captain J. O. Head. **TO EUROPE.** Lieut. Bruce, 1st Regt. N. I.

By the *Heywood*, Captain W. Harmsworth.

TO EUROPE. Mrs. Warden, Capt. Warden, of the 27th R. N. I. Children: Masters William Charles Warden, F. Warden.

By the *Robert Quayle*, Captain R. P. Jones.

TO EUROPE. Cornet Strachan, of the 6th N. Cav.

By the *Lord Wellington*, Captain W. H. Harris.

TO EUROPE. Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Frith, Major Elliot, 4th N. C. Children: Masters R. W. G. Frith, W. H. L. Frith. Miss E. C. Frith.

By the *George Canning*, Captain Dunlop.

TO EUROPE. Captain W. H. Frith. **TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** Captain W. H. Frith.

By the *Cerberus*, Captain S. Owen.

TO EUROPE. Master James Thomas Worsley.

By the *Marshal Wellington*, Captain A. Gordon.

TO EUROPE. Lieut. M. Ramsay, 8th N. I.

By the *George Canning*, Captain Dunlop.

TO EUROPE. Miss Margaret Ann Wilson.

By the *Moffatt*, Captain Simon Lee.

TO EUROPE. Mrs. Scott, Col. Kelly, H. M.'s 24th.—Captain J. R. R. 21st N. I.—Lieut. R. Burney, 8th N. I.—Lieut. G. Wray, H. C.'s Eur. Regt.—Children: Master Edward Butler; Misses Eliza Sturrock; Elizabeth Agnes Scott; Henrietta Scott; Paulina Sophia Swinton; Mary Lambert Martin.

By the *Contest*, Captain Langdale.

TO EUROPE. Mr. J. Barker.

By the *Comet*, Captain Boag.

TO EUROPE. Master David Darling.

By the *Palmer*, Captain E. C. Kemp.

TO EUROPE. Cornet and Adj. Stammers, 8th L. Drag.

The report of yesterday 11 Dec. states the following account of the shipping at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, New Anchorage and Saugor: The H. C.'s ships Lord Castlereagh, Northumberland and Union, and the Country ships Surry, Baring and Lord Hungerford, are at Diamond Harbour; the Wellington, Resource, and the French ship Titus (outward bound) remain; the Alexander is gone down; the Diana is on her way to town; the brig Madras Packet has passed down; the Emperor Alexander and the brig Mentor have passed up.

The cutter Endeavour is on her way to town from Kedgeree; and the Bridgewater has passed to Sea.

The H. C.'s ship Princess of Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Minerva, Rose, Cornatic and Thomas Grenville, and the Country ship Cornwall, are at the New Anchorage.

The Sir Stephen Lushington, Duchess of Argyll, and the Dutch ship Frederick (outward bound) remain at Saugor; the H. C.'s ships William Pitt and Streatham gone to Sea on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Yesterday morning the 23d Instant. Lieutenant Garrard, Madras Native Infantry.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th Dec. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, John Trotter, Esq. H. C. S. to Maria da, fourth Daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten.

At Benares, on the 2d Dec. James Watson, Esq. Ben. Med. Est. to Harriet, Daughter of W. W. Bird, Esq. at the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th Nov. Mr. William Bartlett, Dep. Comm. of Ord. on the Pension Est. to Mrs. Anne Robinson.

On the 27th Nov. Mr. Thomas Marriott, to Miss Mary Louisa Bolding.

On the 1st Dec. Mr. William Miller, to Miss Mary Robertson.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Dec. Mrs. Waller, of a Daughter. On the same day, Mrs. John Greenway, of a Son.

On the 3d Dec. Mrs. P. Gregory, of a Son. On the 7th Dec. Mrs. Seymour, of a Son.

On the 30th Nov. Mrs. James Edwards of a Daughter. On the 4th Dec. Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnet, Wife of Mr. John Bonnet, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

At Luckpore, on the 1st Dec. the Lady of Richard Finney, Esq. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 2d December the Lady of Arthur Smelt, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 6th Dec. Mrs. G. Martin, of a Daughter. **DEATHS.**—On the 2d December Mr. Henry Tovey, aged 28 years.

On the same day, Mr. John Harris, aged 19 years. On the 3d Dec. Mrs. Eleanor Yeoward, aged 25 years.

Cornet Hill, late of the 2d N. Cav. **MADRAS.** **BIRTHS.**—At St. Thomas, on the 23d December the Lady of Lieut. Willows, 16th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 13th Dec. the Lady of Robert Clerk, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Arcot, on the night of the 8th Dec. Robert Grant, eldest son of Cornet R. H. Refill, of the 6th Lt. L. Cav. On the 13th of Dec. aged 24 years, Mr. Mine Wainhouse, widow of the late Captain J. Wainhouse of the C. E. V. Battalion, leaving a numerous family to lament her irreparable loss.

Madras Intelligence.

We have been kindly favored with a file of Sydney Gazette from the 20th March to the 23d September, inclusive.

The depredations of the Bush Rangers, which have for a length of time been so much complained of as being the dread of the distant Settlements, are greatly diminished.

A very unusual number of Convicts had lately arrived from Ireland.

The Colony upon the whole exhibits a favorable appearance, and is apparently daily increasing in prosperity; a temporary calamity, however, had been occasioned by the floods which this year have deluged great tracts of Country. The Corps of Wheat and Maize had consequently met with considerable failures, and the Governor had deemed it expedient greatly to curtail the daily issues from the public stores; and to husband with thrift the grain on hand, by which means the dreadful evils which might result from the failure of the Crops will be greatly ameliorated.

The Ship Harriet had arrived at the Colony from England, having on board five Gentlemen with their families, who were on their way to join the Missionary Establishment at Otaheite. We hear very favorable stories of the success of the undertaking and are sorry to learn, that the lives of the pious men are in considerable danger. An account of the present state of the Mission in that and other Islands, in the South Sea, would be extremely interesting.

[Mur. Cor. 25d Dec. 1817.]

The Drawing of the Third Class of the Madras Lottery commenced on Sunday last, when the following Prize was drawn: 5000 Pagodas, No. 7915; 1500 Pagodas, No. 996; 500 Pagodas, No. 150.

The second day's Drawing was on Monday Nov. 9428; 1500 Pagodas, No. 3793; 583 18-0 9149 8991 414 and 2634 Prizes of 150 Pagodas each.

[Gov. Gaz. 25th Dec.]

Copy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Scott, &c. &c. &c. S. R.

After an action so arduous, and so glorious in its termination to the British Name, as that of the 26th and 27th instant, I should neither be doing justice to my own feelings, nor to the situation I hold, were I not to express to you the high admiration with which I witnessed the events of those memorable days. With such a handful of men opposed to the whole military power of the State of Nagpore, nothing but the most devoted courage and conduct on the part both of Officers and men, could have secured the happy result which has attended their efforts.—In the midst of so much to admire, and such universal claims to praise, it is quite unnecessary for me to say more, than to offer to yourself and the whole of the Officers and men individually and collectively, in the name of the Governor General, my sincerest thanks—but I cannot do so without adding my unfeigned admiration of the conduct of the three Troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry under Captain Fitzgerald, in the charge which they made of so superior a body of Cavalry supported by Infantry and Guns, the success of which, at the critical moment in which it happened, may be said to have decided the fate of the battle.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. NAGPORE, } (Signed) R. JENKINS, N. v. 30, 1817. } Resident.

On Wednesday evening arrived the Transport Dick, Captain Harrison, from Port Jackson, having on board a further part of His Majesty's 46th Regiment.

The following are the names of the Officers of His Majesty's 46th who have arrived with the Regiment.

Col. George Moller—Capt. Edward Sanders, B. G. Humphrey, Thomas Miller—Lieut. nants Charles Higgins, H. K. Hemsworth, D. L. Cox, John H. French, George C. Grant, Tobias Purcell, H. Milton J. Wilson—Ensign Charles B. Oarg—Paymaster John Campbell—Adjutant James Madigan—Surgeon Thomas Foster—Assistant Surgeon George Bulth.

[Gazette December 27.]

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. Major E. P. Stevenson, 2d Bat. 25th N. Regt. Capt. J. F. Paterson, H.

M. 33d L. D.—Lieut. John Battersby, H. M. 84th Regt. DEPARTURE.] Capt. J. R. Cleghorn, Engineers. CEYLON GAZETTE, Dec. 6, 1817.

On Tuesday last the Ships John, Thomas Fairbran, Master, Brilliant, W. Bothwell, Master, London, J. Patterson, Master, anchored in the Roads, having on board the Head Quarters of the 83d Regiment.—These Ships sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th September.

The following is a list of the Passengers.
Per Ship John—Lieutenant Colonel Brunt, Captains Geddes, (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) Hext, (Brevet Major) —Lieuts. Trydell, Phillips, Hingstone, —Ensign Nihill, —Assistant Surgeon Joanne.

Per Brilliant—Major Brunt, —Captain Terry, —Lieutenants Abell, Gascoine, —Ensigns Browne, Irwin, —Quart. Master Hall, —Hospital Assistant Evers.

Per London—Capt. Sumnerfield, (Brevet Major) —Lieutenants Shaw, Holmes, Irwin, —Ensigns Young, Dwyer, —Hospital Assistant Cochran.

We have not received any intelligence of importance lately from the Troops in the Field or from Badulla. —By the last letters it appears that the Detachment under the Command of Captain Pike is still in pursuit of the Pretender, of whose movements he has received very exact information. The Detachment had provisions for several days, and great hopes are entertained of success. —Captain Pike's knowledge of Cingalese must be of much use in procuring intelligence from the Natives. The Pretender was reported to be about 30 Miles from Davogamme (in the Forests of Bintenne) which he had quitted on the approach of our Troops. —A Vedah whose family are kept as hostages has offered himself as a guide to the place of his present retreat, and voluntarily suggested a Plan for his surprise.

In Ouwah, Detachments are also in pursuit of the treacherous Desave, who has not been able to excite the people to Rebellion, except in the thinly inhabited Districts on the East and S. West of that Province.

In Walapaca no hostilities have lately been committed, but the people have not shown any inclination to return to their Duty and submit to the newly appointed Desave.

Lieutenant Colonel Hook went on the 28th ult. to take the Command of the Forces in that Province, which it is hoped he will soon reduce to obedience.

The weather has now for several days been remarkably fine every where, and we are happy to add that the Troops enjoy a most excellent state of health in the Field, as well as in Kandy and Badulla.

So very few casualties have happened during the present disturbances in which the main difficulty lies in overtaking the flying enemy, that we are surprized as well as shocked when any fatal event does occur.

Captain Reed was sent on the 19th ultimo from Badulla with a small Detachment to make a movement through the Country in the neighbourhood of Taldenis. —On the morning of the 20th, as the Troops marched through a thick Jungle, Assistant Surgeon McNulty was about 12 or 15 yards in advance of the Party, when in the act of putting his arm into the Sleeve of his great Coat, he was struck by an Arrow just below his right breast, which penetrated into the back bone, and he fell almost instantly dead in the arms of his servant. —The cowardly Ruffians set up a shout of triumph on seeing him fall, but ran away the moment the Soldiers appeared.

Mr. McNulty is greatly regretted. —He was kind and attentive in his profession, and there was a kindness and frank simplicity in his manners, that greatly endeared him to all who knew his character.

A Cingalese Boy has lately come to Kandy who was kept a Prisoner by the Rebels in Walapaca for more than a Month. —He does not appear to be above 10 or 14 years of age, but he is very intelligent, and his accurate recollection of all that happened from the time that he fell into the hands of those merciless wretches makes his account curious and interesting. —He belonged to one of the Persons who attended Mr. Wilton on that unfortunate expedition in which he lost his life. When Mr. Wilton was killed, this Boy was not present, but he continued with Lieutenant Newman's Detachment upon their retreat, till after halting for the Night at Illathapalassa they came to Pulwatta, where they buried the Lascareen who there died of his wounds. —Here they were attacked by the Vedahs, who were easily repulsed by a few shot, but the Boy, Mr. Wilton's Mohandiram, Goontenne Vidah, some Lascarees and others, in all 8, were frightened and ran into the Jungle. —The Mohandiram & the Lascarees threw away their Clothes, except a simple Cloth, and the better to disguise themselves fired themselves with Mud and Water. —They all got safe to Comarika in Ouwa, when the Mohandiram was recognized by

two of the Inhabitants, who under pretence of kindness and hospitality inveigled them all into a Hut when they shut them up and safely betrayed them to a Party of armed Vedahs. —The Mohandiram defended himself with great spirit and knocked down the two first who attempted to seize him; but he was soon overpowered by numbers. —They were all carried the next day with their arms bound behind their backs to the Residence of the Pretender at Ouf-nwelle. —Huts were all round the Hut for the Vedah Guards, and the Boy with his companions was brought before a window which had a Curtain that was drawn aside, and the Pretender's head appeared.

Kiwulegeddra Mohottale stood by the side of the window, and put to the Prisoners the questions dictated in a loud voice by the Pretender. —The Mohandiram was first examined and upon his avowing in a manly way his having been with the English Troops, the Pretender ordered him to be taken away. —He was removed to a little distance, but full in the sight of the window, and thrown upon the Ground. —Kiwulegeddra then cut off his hair, and the poor fellow said in a jocular manner "Do you want to give my hair to your wife? The savage Kiwulegeddra replied "I want none of your familiar Jokes, you are one of those who fast me to Kandy where I was kept a long time" & after killing him with the blows of a hammer on his breast he cut off his head. —The next examined was Guntenne Vidah who was asked in the same manner, why he had warned the people in Walapaca not to send the Pretender any Gifts, telling them he would bring the Troops upon them from Badulla if they did. —upon his admitting that he had cautioned them, he was asked if he thought it would be any sin to put him to death, he replied, he did not know whether there was any sin in murdering people, but he was in their power and they could do with him as they pleased. —The inhuman monster who aspires to the Kandian Crown then prescribed in a very loud voice all the tortures which should be inflicted upon this poor wretch, and Kiwulegeddra presided over the performance immediately in his presence. —It would shock our Readers too much to detail the abominable cruelties practised upon this unhappy man, before death put an end to his sufferings. —They were all that barbarous ingenuity and savage insult could devise, and expressly directed by the upstart King to his infernal Agent, whom he always call d Wal-pana D slave.

One of the Prisoners was pardoned on account of his skill in Medicine, because one of the Pretender's people was sick and he undertook to cure him. —A Priest also who knew him vouched for his knowledge of Medicine and interceded for him. —The Boy saw from 10 to 20 Priests with the Pretender.

The rest of the Prisoners were ordered away and as it was reported put to death at different Places, all except the Boy who was excused on account of his Youth. —He describes the Pretender whom he once saw come out of the House in great state, to be a young man rather above the middle size, of a thin visage and brown complexion, with a beard that had been not long ago shaven, and was about half an inch long. —He wore a handsome white and gold Turban, a gold bordered Mulla Shawl thrown over one shoulder, and a great bulk of very fine white Cloths round his waist. —The Boy was taken to Hmanawa, where he was kept a month in the rocks, and made his escape when the people all ran away on the approach of Capt. Jones's Detachment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY.—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1817.—[SELL.
Rs. Ans. { Six per Cent. Loan } Rs. Ans.
2 8 { Obligation, Dec. } 3 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,
TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1817.
Calcutta on London, 6 Months' sight, 2s. 6d. per Sa. Rupee.
—on ditto, 3 Months' sight, as, 2s 5½d. per ditto.
—on Bombay, 30 Days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92-0 per 100 Bombay Rupees.
—on Madras, do. sa. Rs. 331 per 100 Star Pagodas.

PRICE OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees 207 8 per 100
Zechins, ditto 450, 0 ditto
Venetians, ditto 425 0 ditto
German Crowns, ditto 199 8 ditto

The Westmoreland had brought out London Journals to the 14th of July, the principal contents of which are published below. The most gratifying and consolatory portion of intelligence received by this opportunity relates to the prospect of an abundant harvest in England, and throughout a considerable part of the Continent.

Had the Prince of Orange, which was to sail on the 28th of July, not been a Mail Packet, expectations might have been entertained of her early arrival in Bengal, but if she is to touch as usual, at the intermediate

ports, the delay will of course be considerable.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta presiding, when the following Gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, and Members of the Committee of Papers for the ensuing year.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Harington.
The Bishop.
Sir Edward East.
COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.
Mr. Bayley.
—Swinton.
—Mackenzie.
—B. nley.
Dr. Carey.
Capt. Lockett.
Dr. Wallick.
Mr. Lomden and the
Rev. J. Parsons

There was no particular communication before the Society, but several additions were made to the Museum and Library, amongst which were some statistical tracts from the Society of Commerce and Agriculture at Caen, and a beautifully struck medal of the old French Port Malherbe, a native of that City. A copy of the first part of Mr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary was presented by the College at the desire of the Government, and also a series of Chinese Dialogues. Mr. Colbrooke's valuable work on the Arithmetic and Algebra of the Hindoos, was received from that distinguished and profound Orientalist.

We are happy to observe that the Cholera Morbus is rapidly disappearing in the Centre Division of the Army, and that the troops are again full of spirits and confidence. Letters of the 29th mention, that the Marquis of Hastings was still at Erlich, on the romantic banks of the Betwah.

All was perfectly quiet in Hindoostan. The Rajah of Bhurpore professes himself to be a most zealous friend to the British Government and had written a complimentary letter to General Donkin, expressing his admiration of the good conduct of the English troops, who in passing through his territory, had not committed the least injury to the cultivation, or offence to the inhabitants. General Donkin, was at Khoeshalgar on the 25th ultimo.

"Rewarer, 8th Nov.—I beg to inform you that Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. Commanding the R-serve, and Colonel of the 28th Regiment, has at the solicitation of the Officers, conferred the honor of his name on the First Battalion, which is now called, "Ukru-loone-ke phlum."—The R-serve has been here since the 30th ultimo, and we know not when we are to move."

CAMP, GIRWA NUDDER, 19th Nov.

"We have made three marches towards the Pindaree haunts, and have crossed over the most desolate, wild country, I have ever seen, excepting in the hills last N-paul campaign. This country has once been, and I hope will soon again be, well cultivated, when it must be very beautiful, being a succession of valleys, some of which are very extensive and others small and somewhat rocky. They are all however well watered, and only want a few happy faces and green fields to render them delightful.

[Govt. Gazette, Dec. 11, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
Head-Quarters, Camp near Erlich; November 30, 1817.

Direct Intelligence having this day been received from Poonah, the Commander in Chief has the highest satisfaction in communicating the substance of it to the Army. On the 6th instant the Peishwa, with most profigate treachery suddenly attempted to cut off the British Resident, Mr. Elphinstone, and the small Force that attended him: That Force consisted of only one European Battalion, and three Battalions of Native Infantry, without the support of any Cavalry. As soon as the vast body of the Peishwa's Troops had come within reach and opened a Cannonade, the British Force under Colonel Barr, and the Resident, quitted it's position, advanced upon the Enemy, and speedily beat them out of the Field. So decisive a Victory over such prodigious superiority of numbers affords a fresh proof to our Native Troops, how confidently they may rely on the immense advantage which their discipline gives to them.

The Commander in Chief orders a Royal Salute to be fired from the Artillery Park in honor of the event.

JAS. NICOL.

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

[Govt. Gaz. Extraordinary, Dec 11, 1817

We have received Mauritius Gazettes to the 25th of October last, which have supplied us with a few articles of local news. Our reader

will see with pleasure Governor Farquhar occupied in checking the industry of slave traders. Our friends at the Isle of France must have had very fresh communications, whilst we were longing here for European intelligence; for in one of our present Gazettes, we find the proceedings of the two houses on the day of the prorogation of Parliament and the state of the funds, both of which we republish from it.

We have been favored with the communication of the order of encampment of the Division of Reserve, under General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. and G. C. B.

The first line of the left, under the command of Brigadier General Arnold, C. B. is composed of the 2d Batt. 7th Regt. 850 men strong, of Sirmoor Batt. 650, of 1st Batt. 28th Regt. 1050, and of 2d Batt. 19th Regt. 850.

The second line, under the command of Capt. Baker, 19th Regt. consists of the Dadr. Batt. 800 strong, and of two Batts. of Begu. Sirmoor, 550 each.

The first line of the right, under the command of Brigadier General Huxham, is composed of the 1st Batt. 6th Regt. 850 strong, of H. M. 67th Regt. 1000, and of the 2d Batt. 5th Regt. 850.

The second line, under Brigadier General Knox, consists of 2 corps Skinner's Horse, 1000 each, and of 2d Regt. N. C. 600.

The Park of Artillery, between the two first lines, under the command of Major Butler, contains 12 Guns and 4 Mortars, 6 Guns Skinner's, 12 Guns Irregulars.

Head Quarters are behind the Park of Artillery, in the middle of the two second lines.

Recapitulation.

7th Brigade, ...	2700
8th Ditto, ...	3400
Irregulars, ...	3900
4th Cavalry Brigade, ...	2600
Artillery, ...	150
Pioneers, ...	100

Total, ...

Beside about 2000 Native Horse, under the Nuwab Ahmed Buksh, Prime Minister of D. L. bi, not brigaded.

A letter from Cussack mentions, that Jambondo escaped for a time the search of the officers of government, because he had received intelligence of the movements against him. But 30 or 40 of his adherents, disaffected to the situation, had offered to give him up dead or alive. He is concealed in the environs of the lake of Chikaly.

By the kindness of a friend we have had communication of a letter from the Isle of France, whose lively writer we have the happiness to be acquainted with, and from which we hope an extract will be acceptable to our readers.

"In my last letter I spoke to you of Spanish Independent privaters. We had then intelligence only of ships of that nation having made their appearance on the coast of Madagascar. Here are now the authentic particulars we have received on that subject.

"The ship, which caused the alarm, is of American construction, and was fitted out at Buenos Ayres. She has the dimensions of a frigate, a crew of 180 men, 40 guns, and two furnaces for red hot iron balls. The crews are for the most part Englishmen, or North Americans, 5 or 6 Spaniards and many Frenchmen. The Captain, of the name of Broussard, is a Frenchman and a native of Marseilles. There have been many revolts on board, which he has put down by the assistance of 20 creoles of Buenos Ayres, who serve as his body guard; but they have cost him already the loss of more than 30 of his men.

"In the beginning of this month (October,) the ship anchored in the bay of Tamatava. There was then an English corvet, the Conway, sent to prevent the trade in slaves. The two ships had no communication with one another. But there were others of different Nations, between which and the Independent a free intercourse was opened. Breakfasting parties were interchanged, and in them political opinions warmly discussed. The sailors of the Independent being shored got into a quarrel with those of the Conway, a ship from Havre, Captain Torquet. The Independents having been warned, Captain Broussard landed with a reinforcement and seized upon, not the Captain, but the owner of the French ship, whose name was French. He forcibly carried him on board of his privateer, and kept him three days in confinement, all the time in the offing. Much redeemed himself by supplying the privateer with provisions. It cost him 1000 dollars. After that fine exploit the Independent sailed off for Manilla, Captain Broussard said, to make Spanish prizes. They are real pirates who will certainly respect nobody. The English corvet remained in the neighbourhood of what was going on. The Independent has horizontal bands like the Dutch, two red ones with one white in the middle.

[Cnl. Gaz. Dec. 11

The American ship *Gento*, from Salem the 21st July, and *Batavia* the 25th October, arrived in the river on the 2d instant. It is reported, upon what authority we know not, that the *Javanese* still exhibit strong symptoms of disaffection to the Dutch Government. A Regiment of Dragoons recently arrived from Holland, are said to have been cut off by a party of rebels, at one of the outstations. Owing to these disturbances in Java, the Dutch Government it is said, has not been yet able to spare troops to take possession of Malacca.

[*Asiatic Mirror*, Dec. 10.]

By the Portuguese ship the *Aurora*, which left Pernambuco on the 18th August last, we have, through the never-failing kindness of a friend, been supplied with Rio de Janeiro Gazettes to the latter end of July. They contain no local news of any interest, except the arrival at Bahia of the *Charlotte*, an armed merchant ship from Lisbon. She had been attacked in her way by a Privateer, bearing the insurgent flag, but was well prepared that she took the assailant. By an officer of the *Aurora* we have been informed, that the Privateer had bales of the *Gram Para* on board, which, besides the force of the *Charlotte* accounts for her capture; because she appears to have been weakened by former exertions. There was not one single South American on board. The Captain and crew were all honest citizens of North America who have a fair chance to meet from the Portuguese Government the due reward of their enterprising spirit.

In a paper of the 25th June, we have found a letter from Brigadier Pizarro, Commanding Officer at Monte Video, to the Adjutant General and Military Secretary of the Royal Volunteers at Rio de Janeiro; the last paragraph of which gives an account of the situation of the Portuguese invading force at Monte Video, the more remarkable from its insertion having been permitted in a Government Gazette. We translate the paragraph.

"We have lately received a small supply of wheat but we are to ally at a loss for meat; and broth cannot be served even to our sick people, who are very numerous."

We looked in our Gazettes for the fate of the defeated insurgents at Pernambuco, and found not the least mention of them. But among the papers we have received, there are several loose sheets, containing proclamations and manuscript intelligence. On the back of a declaration of rights by the insurgents, we have met with the following note written in a pen:

Execution of the Insurgents.
Domingos Theotônio Jorge, General of the Army.

Antonio Henriquez, Commandant of Artillery, and Governor of the five bridges.
Father Antonio Tenorio, Counsellor.
Leou Corrado, Major General.
Father João Ribeiro Pessoa, Member of Government, and Vice President.
Father José Ignacio Roma, Attorney General of the Pernambuco Republic.
José Luis, Member of Government, Counsellor and Secretary to the Attorney General.
Father Miguelinho, Counsellor.
Domingos José Martins, First Governor, and President of Commerce.

Total of the dead, contrary to the declaration of rights, 9, to this day 18th August, 1817.

The manuscript intelligence has supplied us with the particulars of a negotiation prior to the taking of Pernambuco, which we submit to our readers.

Conditions offered by the Insurgents.

The Patriots, at the head of the parties of Independence, shall deliver to the Commandant of the Blockade on the part his Most Faithful Majesty, the public treasury, stores and other effects formerly belonging to the Crown in the town of Recife, in their actual state, and without any damage being done to them by the Independents. The prisoners confined by the existing authorities on account of their political opinions shall be released, and no insult offered to them.

His Most Faithful Majesty shall grant a General Amnesty to all persons engaged in the present revolution, and a perfect oblivion of all acts done to this day, as if they had never taken place. None shall be prosecuted for them; and all those who wish to retire with their family from this port, shall be at liberty to do so, passports to the effect being given to them, if necessary, and to dispose of all their property, moveable and immovable. For the delivery to be made by the party of Independence, the Commandant of the Blockade shall send a Commissary to receive it; after which he shall raise the Blockade, in order that all persons who wish to retire may freely do so. The Commandant of the Blockade shall likewise send orders to the Commandant of the Land Forces of His Most Faithful Majesty, not to advance against this place till the conclusion of the present negotiation.

Signed Domingos Theotônio Jorge, General of the Army.
Francisco de Paula Calvagne, General of Division.
Father João Ribeiro Pessoa, Provisionary Governor.
Manoel José Pedro Caldas, Counsellor.
Antonio Carlos Ribeiro Andre, Counsellor.
Father Miguel Joaquim Castro, Secretary of the Interior.
Father Pedro De Souza Ferreira Tenor, Assistant Secretary.

Conditions on which I will enter Pernambuco.

I have on my side Reason, Law and Force, to enter the town of Recife sword in hand, and to chastise, according to my will and pleasure, all

Patriots or Traitors, two synonymous terms, since the Patriots have subverted the sacred laws of the King, our Lord; I cannot therefore accept the disgraceful conditions proposed to me. Mine are the following:—I will send on shore one or more Officers, with a body of troops, to take possession of the Forts, from which the present garrisons shall withdraw, leaving their arms behind them. The Royal Flag shall be immediately hoisted every where, under a salute from the batteries of the Forts, and with the cry seven times repeated of: 'Long live the King, our Lord, and all the Royal Family.' The military force shall fire 3 volleys with the same cry, which shall be answered by the squadron under my command. I will land them, and take the command of all the Province. All the Members of Government, Chiefs of Corps, and Commandants of Forts shall be put in custody, till His Majesty is pleased to decide on their conduct in the revolt which has taken place at Pernambuco. The above persons may depend on my word of honor, that I will do every thing in my power with our most amiable Sovereign to save their lives. I will, as soon as I have entered Recife, send by land an Officer, to give the information to the General of the Troops marching against the place. On my approach the people are to retire to their habitations; and when I land, the nobility, the commercial body and the civil and military authorities are to receive me with a loud cry of: 'Long live the King, our Lord and all the Royal Family; after which we will go and give due thanks to the God of Armies for the happy restoration of order and return to the protection of the laws and Government of the best of Sovereigns. I will then proceed to the Government house, where the guard due to me as Captain General shall be stationed, and where I will constantly watch over the fidelity of the People and of the faithful Subjects of the King, our Lord.

Signed RODRIGO JOSE FERREIRA LOBO, Chief of Division and Capt. Gen.
Given on board the frigate *Thetis*, at anchor in the road of Pernambuco, May 13, 1817.

Ultimatum to the Commandant of the Forces of his Most Faithful Majesty blockading Pernambuco.

The undersigned Supreme, Civil and Military Governor of the party of Independence at Pernambuco, after the dissolution of the Provisional Government, in answer to the conditions proposed by the Commandant of the Naval Forces of his Most Faithful Majesty stationed before Pernambuco, has only to say, that those conditions are to all intents unacceptable, and have been declared such by the unanimous voice of the People and of the Army. We return with thanks to the said commandant his engagement for the safety of the lives of the Members composing the Provisional Government, which they have not applied for, and will not accept of; and we call God to witness that he is responsible for all the horrors which are to follow. Tomorrow the 19th instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock of the day, if we have received no answer from the said Commandant, all the prisoners, whether General Officers in the service of his Most Faithful Majesty, or other persons confined for their Royalist opinions, shall be put to the sword. All Europeans by birth shall be treated in the same manner, and the town of Recife shall be burned and levelled with the ground. Such are the measures forced upon the Government and People of Pernambuco, who think they have given sufficient proofs of their generosity by sparing hitherto the lives of their most inveterate enemies, as may well be certified by the very agent employed in this mission. This is our certain and last determination, if the Commandant of the Blockade does not agree to the just terms we offered him yesterday.

(Signed)
The Patriot Domingos Theotônio Jorge, Civil and Military Governor.
Govt. House, May 13, 1817.

Ultimate Decision.

The determination of the Government now existing at Recife has been presented to me. I am not terrified by the menaces it contains; but at the request of the bearer of it, Judge José Da Cruz Ferreira, a loyal subject of His Most Faithful Majesty, I have agreed to grant an armistice till the said Judge may reach Rio de Janeiro, and solicit His Majesty's gracious pardon for rebels, who have subverted his sacred laws and government. That pardon, it is impossible for any body in his proper senses to think, that a subject can be authorized to grant. The Governor then may prepare one of the ships in port for the said Judge to go to Rio de Janeiro, and implore the Royal mercy for the whole people of Recife. That ship will come out with provisions sufficient for the voyage, and take from my squadron a Captain and crew. With respect to the land forces, I cannot prevent their approach to the town of Recife, because they are not under my orders. All I can do is to communicate my determination to the Commander of them, and I have no doubt, but he will consent to wait for the result. If the Governor wishes to retire to Rio de Janeiro with his moveable property he may do so. He is already sure of his life; and his leaving the place, when I take the command of it, is the least punishment he can expect for his disgraceful enterprise.

Signed Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, Chief of Division and Capt. Gen.
On board of the frigate *Thetis*, in the road of Pernambuco 19th May, 1817.

To the Commander of the land forces The Illustrious Signor Joaquim Mello.

Most Illustrious Sir, I lay before you, for the good of the service of His Majesty, what I have answered to the Government of Recife on the 18th, and to the Military Governor on the 19th instant. When you have seen my proposals and their answers, you will determine what you think proper. It is my duty to give you this communication; and it is for you to judge whether in

the present circumstances you ought to approach Recife. God preserve you.

Signed Rodrigo Jose Ferreira Lobo, On board of the frigate *Thetis*, at anchor before Pernambuco, 19th May, 1817.

The negotiation proved ultimately unsuccessful. Fortunately, however, the insurgents did not put their horrid threat into execution. They preferred trying the fate of arms, by attacking the Royal forces. They failed and they have suffered for it, but humanity has one crime less to deplore.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Head of English Intelligence from India
Gazette December 11, 1817.

JULY 4TH.

The East India Navigation bill, was read a third time last night, and passed the House of Commons. The bill which is of vast importance to the Hon. Company, as well as to the licensed and country-traders within the limits of the Company's Charter, has been printed as amended in the Committee. The subjoined is an Abstract: The Title is "A Bill to exempt the Territories, within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, from certain of the Navigation Laws."

The Preamble recites the Act of 12. Car. II. for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and various other Acts, subsequently passed: enacting divers prohibitions, regulations and provisions, respecting the importation of goods and commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, into any lands, islands, plantations, colonies, territories, or places to his Majesty belonging in Asia, Africa, or America, and also respecting the transportation of certain articles of the growth, &c. of Asia, Africa, or America.

It then goes on to declare, "Whereas the said prohibitions, &c. have been commonly supposed not to apply, and have not in practice been applied, and it is not expedient that the same should be applied to the trade of his Majesty's subjects, to and from the East Indies;" "And whereas it is reasonable and just that relief should be given to persons, who may have inadvertently incurred penalties, and forfeitures by offending against such prohibitions, regulations and provisions: Be it enacted, &c."

CLAUSE I. Nothing in the said Acts shall extend to or in any way affect the importation or exportation by the United Company of Merchant, trading to the East Indies, or by any other of his Majesty's subjects, in British registered vessels navigated according to law, or in vessels registered or trading under the provisions of an Act of the 55th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to make further regulations, for the registry of ships built in India—of any goods, wares, or merchandise, into, or from any port or place within the limits of the said Company's Charter; or to affect the importation or exportation at, into, or from any place whatever, in such vessels as aforesaid, of any goods &c. of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place, within the limits aforesaid, or to require that any bond for the export or import of goods, in any particular manner, shall be given in respect of any such vessel bound to or from any place, situate within the limits aforesaid."

II. After the 25th day of December next, no person shall be liable to be sued for penalties, nor any vessel to be seized, by reason of trading against any of the aforesaid prohibitions, &c. or by reason of any such bond as aforesaid, not having been given in respect to any vessel, bound to or from any place within the limits aforesaid:—And further, all vessels, goods, &c. seized, and all penalties sued for before the abovementioned day, to be restored or remitted to the party by whom the same may have been forfeited, on paying reasonable costs of seizure or suit: Nothing herein contained to prevent a person from disputing the legality of any judgment by appeal or otherwise; or from resorting to any other mode of relief, from forfeitures or penalties, to which the party may, by any acts now in force, be entitled.

III. Nothing in this Act to alter or affect the provision of an Act of the 53d of the King, for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, &c. &c. Another of the 54th, for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places, within the limits of the Company's Charter. Another of the 55th, to make further regulations, respecting ships built in India; and lastly, an act of the present session "to regulate the trade to and from certain places, within limits of the Company's Charter, and in certain possessions of his Majesty in the Mediterranean."

The Cape of Good Hope shall for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within the limits of the India Company's Charter.

A bill of vast importance to the India Shipping interest at home or more properly the contractors with the Company for regular Indian mail is also in progress through Parliament. It is entitled "a Bill to authorize the Court of Directors, to make extraordinary allowances in certain cases, to the owners of certain ships in the service of the said Company."

The preamble recites the Act of the 39 of the King, for regulating the mode of taking in ships for the Company's regular service; by the provisions of which, the owners of ships, taken up in their service from their respective contracts, or to grant them any rate of freight beyond that they are entitled to under such contract; and goes on to state that by reason of the long duration of the late war, and the continuance of the extraordinary price of the articles of equipment of ships after the conclusion of the peace, great hardships might arise in compelling the owners of certain ships now in service to a literal execution of their contracts; and that it is therefore expedient that the Court of Directors should be empowered, under reasonable limitations to give them some relief:

CLAUSE I. E. I. Company may allow the owners of cert in ships an additional sum or freight:

II. Such allowance not to exceed £5—10 per ton, builder's advertisement, over and above the rate of peace freight, which the owners are entitled to receive under the existing contract:

III. A allowance to be abated in case of reduction in price of articles:

IV. In case the ship is lost, owner's not to pay bond.

V. If the owner's become entitled to additional charges arising in time of war, then no allowance shall be made under the Act:

VI. Rights of owner's not paying penalty, not to be prejudiced:

VII. Owner's not entitled to demand peace freight in certain cases:

IX. Act not vacate contracts:

X. Resolutions to be laid before Parliament.
The Lady Melville, Princess Amelia, L. Wether Castle, Phoenix, Charles Grant, Asia, R. S. Prince Regent, Marquis Wellington, Carnarvon, William Pitt, Astell, Marchioness of Ely, Marquis Camden, Wm. Hastings, Minerva, Lord Castlereagh, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Steamship, Bombay, Inglis, Marquis Huntley, and Caville.

The owners of some of these ships would lose upwards of 50,000, but for this distinguished Act of

liberality and equity on the part of the Honorable Company.

JULY 8.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday George Cook, an American citizen, obtained a verdict against Colonel Maxwell, late Governor of Sierra Leone, of £1,000, for false imprisonment, and another (subject to an award) of £19,000, for seizing and converting the goods and chattels of the Plaintiff, and for burning and destroying his factory on the Congo.

Harriet Molineux Hamilton, whose case has excited much indignation, was yesterday found guilty at the Old Bailey, on an indictment charging her with foully stealing and carrying away an infant only six months old, the son of Henry Porter, with intent to deprive him of the custody of the said child; and with stealing, certain wearing apparel on the said child, the property of the said Henry Porter.

SIERRA LEONE, MAY 12.—Accounts of rather an unpleasant nature have just reached us from Captain Campbell, commanding the expedition in the interior. He has been so occupied some time past, about 200 miles up the river R. Nunez, by the natives, in consequence of the country he wished to pass through being at war with those he is now with; he has lost nearly all his cattle, and a great number of men, and is afraid they will be obliged to turn, as it is now almost impossible they will be able to reach any place of shelter before the rainy season sets in.

BONAPARTE.—A letter from St. Helena states, among other occurrences, that the Corsican is greatly enraged at the publication which appeared here under the title of *Letters written on board the Northumberland*, by the fugitive of that ship; and it is stated, that the persons who compose his suite are equally incensed. It is even said, so much a height has the passion of Napoleon risen, that he has formally, through Berrard, protested to Sir Hudson Lowe against the authenticity of the work, and has even gone so far, as to desire that no person who may visit St. Helena should be permitted to publish any thing concerning him!

JULY 4th 1817.

EAST INDIA SHIP OWNERS BILL

Sir Thomas Courtenay moved the third reading of the East India Ship-owners Bill.

Mr. Brougham said, that he had radical objections to this Bill, which contained a deviation from the regular and established practice recognized by the Act of the 39th of the King. That Act had a very beneficial effect—it rendered it imperative upon the East India Company to procure a certain freight for the carriage of shipping, by exciting a public competition among the ship-owners, whose biddings were sold to be public with sealed offers. A fair reduction of price arose out of this arrangement, and in one year the Company saved 138,000l. by it, and since that period there were years when perhaps it nearly quadrupled that sum. By the last contract with the Company, the ship-owners, calculating on the public fall of the price of sugar, &c. at the peace, stipulated for a much smaller sum than they would have otherwise taken—it appeared, that the event disproved their speculation, the prices did not go down, their contract became a losing one, and this Bill was brought in to enable the East India Company to give them a large sum to recover this loss. He had a strong objection both to the policy of such a regulation, and also to the manner in which it was made. He greatly disliked vesting a discretionary power in the hands of the Company for such a purpose. It would have been, he thought, much better to have fixed a specific sum for each particular loss, instead of leaving it open in this manner.

Mr. Canning thought, that under all the circumstances of this case, the Bill was desirable to relieve the sufferers by the contract from a ruinous loss. The principle acted on was not to grant any relief beyond 3l. 10s. per ton; and not to allow even that, if combined with the original contract, the total amount per ton would be more than 20l. Here there was a striking advantage over the Act of 1803, by which no limit was set to the amount of relief. Under the present Act Directors would be obliged, every year, to lay before the House an account of what they had done, in conformity with its provisions. So that there was a double security. For the allowances could not be made beyond a certain amount—and next, the Directors were compelled to communicate to the House what they had done, with reference to the provisions of this Act. Undoubtedly, the objections stated by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman were entitled to great consideration—but he hoped it would be found, that, in considering this subject, those to whom it had been referred, had done all in their power to improve the general shipping system of the Company.

Mr. Alderman Atkins expressed his approbation of the Bill. A peace freight was certainly settled in 1792, but it was found to be quite inadequate to the price of naval stores in 1803, during the peace of Amiens, and in consequence, the circumstances of the present time equally demanded, that an additional allowance should be given to the ship-owners.

Mr. Brougham explained. Mr. Grant (the Director) said, a change in the price of materials, unexampled in our history, had taken place, in the last 25 years, which now prevented the ship-owners from sailing at the peace freight of 1792. They were, therefore, compelled to call for an additional allowance. If it were not granted, what would be the consequence? The others must withdraw their ships, and the Company would be obliged to take up others, at an increased expense.

Mr. Howarth, after advertising the cause which led to the Act of 183, expressed his opinion, although he was no friend to innovation, that the present measure would benefit the Company. He wished to know from the Right Honorable President of the Board of Control, whether it was his intention to revive the system, which his predecessors had followed, of laying annually before the House a statement of the affairs of India.

Mr. Canning said, that at present, he was incompetent to lay before the House so complicated a statement—but, if a proposition, calling for such information, were made early in the Session, he would do his utmost to obey it.

After a few words from Mr. Howarth and Mr. Astell, the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Saturday, July 12.

This being the day of the prorogation, the doors of the House were opened an early hour, and nearly the whole of the Peers' benches were filled with ladies, elegantly dressed, to witness the ceremony. The Lord Chancellor entered the House soon after one o'clock, when prayers were read. The Duchess of Cumberland

entered the House soon afterwards. There were several of the Foreign Ministers also present. At half-past two the discharge of cannon announced the arrival of the Prince Regent; and soon afterwards his Royal Highness entered the House with his usual retinue, the Sword of State, carried by the Earl of Liverpool, and attended also by the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Gwyllier, &c. &c. His Royal Highness being seated, in his robes, on the Throne, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, went to command the attendance of the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards the Speaker, in his robes, accompanied by a great number of Members, came to the Bar.

The Speaker, holding in his hand the approbation Bill, delivered the following speech:

"May it please your Royal Highness"

"In obedience to your Royal Highness' commands, we, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session.

"Among the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more anxiously occupied our attention than those which relate to the Finances and Internal State of the Country.

"In conformity with your Royal Highness' recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to ensure a full and serious investigation into the public income and expenditure. That investigation has been continued throughout the Session. From that investigation much has been done, and unquestionably remains to be done; but we rest we are justified in the conviction, that measuring our expenditure by what the real interests of the Empire may require, no apprehension need be entertained as to the stability of our resources.

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments that sound policy would allow, we have had the satisfaction to find, that the supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burden upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think, that notwithstanding the gigantic and unrelieved exertions with this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has the public credit stood more sound, steady, and unshaken, than at present.

"In considering, Sir, the internal state of the country, it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distress of our poor people, to convert them into wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, while they have been anxiously engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unmindful of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of the distress. With this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of providing employment for the poor, and most diligently (though the limits of the Session would not allow of the completion of a measure) to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor Laws—a question in which the welfare, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

"Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate with unremitting solicitude upon these subjects of paramount importance, to these alone our deliberations have not been confined.

"Feeling how intimately connected the best interests of our country are to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the public, and much of convenience to the Clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting episcopal persons.

"To Ireland also our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentments to be made by the Grand Jurors, a measure of the most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we confidently hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably sound in principle.

"Thief, Sir, are the leading matters which have engaged the labours of His Majesty's faithful Commons; and if his Session has not been marked with that brilliancy and splendour which has characterized former Sessions, yet we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform—to the performance of these duties we have applied a most faithful and diligent attention.

"Sir, the Bill, which it is my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is intitled 'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Speaker then delivered the Appropriation Bill to Mr. Cowper, the Clerk Assistant of the Parliament, who was in waiting within the Bar to receive it; and to this Bill, together with the Irish Elections Bill, and the English Saving Bank Bill, the Royal Assent was given, which was notified in the usual form.

The Prince Regent delivered from the Throne the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen."

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and by your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country, have been hitherto preserved and maintained.

"Notwithstanding the art and industry which have been so successfully exerted in the parts of the country, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to tumult them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have fastened the most severe temporary distress, cannot be too highly commended.

"I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands; the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret; and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country.

"It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service without any addition to the burthens of the people.

"The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted.

"I have every reason to believe, that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectations to its gradual improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen."

"The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session, for the issue of a new silver coinage, have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction, and to complete this system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a silver coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public.

"I continue to receive from Foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity.

"The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the Continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, that pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust we may look forward in consequence to improvement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries.

"I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several Counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to detect attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community, and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then, by His Royal Highness' command, declared the Parliament to be prorogued until Monday, the 25th August next.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

This-day at twelve o'clock.

Bank Stock ..	291 1/2	Bank L. Ann. ..	21 1/2 23
3 per Cent. Red ..	89 1/2	India Stock ..	242 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons 82 1/2	101 1/2	India Bonds, 94s. 100s. pr.	
4 per Cent. ..	101 1/2	Exch. Bills, 19s. 22s. pr.	
5 per Ct. Navy Ann. 180 1/2	107 1/2	Consols for Ace. 83 1/2	
		84 1/2 85 1/2	

The Funds.—The oldest Stock Broker scarcely collects so rapid and continued a rise as has recently taken place in the Funds; we have repeatedly foretold the event, and can now, from the same undoubted authority, state, that a farther advance will take place. This morning Consols opened at 84 1/2 for the present Account, went to 84 1/2, and at one o'clock were at 84 1/2. For the August Account they commenced at 84 1/2 went to 85, and at the same hour were 84 1/2. So completely are the Merchants absorbed in making money by the Funds, that little other business is attended to.—The present state of the English Funds is said to be highly favourable to the Danish and French Loans. This morning many large purchases were made in the latter, which pays an interest of seven and a half per cent. Friday next is the settling Day at the Stock Exchange.